

CARDINAL GIBBONS CONDEMNNS IT.

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RECEIVED at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 105 Broadway, N. Y. Feb 19 1896

Dated Feb 19 1896

To The Editor of The Journal

The exhibition of brutal prize fighting should no longer continue in the face of the healthy public sentiment unanimously opposed to it.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

hibition of prize fighting in America. W. A. RICHARDSON, Governor.

"EMPHATICALLY YES." Olympia, Wash., Feb. 19, 1896. Editor of Journal, New York: Most emphatically, Yes.

J. H. M'GRAW, Governor.

TENNESSEE FEELS STRONGLY. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1896. Journal, New York:

Yes, the feeling of the American people is against prize fighting. It should be perpetually prohibited in every State and Territory under the severest penalties.

P. TURNER, Governor.

A FEDERAL STATUTE NEEDED. Boise, Idaho, Feb. 19, 1896.

W. R. Hearst, Journal, New York: In my opinion the American people are almost unanimously opposed to prize fights. Congress enacted a law excluding all matter relating to lotteries from the mails. A similar statute would have a salutary effect in preventing the assembling of the usual crowd of toughs which gather to witness such exhibitions.

W. J. M'CONNELL, Governor.

WISCONSIN OPPOSED TO THEM. Madison, Wis., Feb. 19, 1896.

W. R. Hearst, Journal, New York: I believe the sentiment of society in every State is opposed to prize fights and in favor of absolutely prohibiting them.

W. H. UPHAM, Governor.

THEY DESERVE SEVERE PUNISHMENT. Salem, Ore., Feb. 19, 1896.

The Journal, New York: I believe the American people are opposed to prize fights, and they should be prohibited. The

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The people of Vermont are utterly opposed to prize fighting. The whole thing from start to finish is disgusting and brutal.

Urban H. Woodbury

proposed fight at El Paso should be prevented. If it should come off in defiance of the law its actors and abettors should be pursued and brought to punishment.

WILLIAM P. LORD, Governor.

A FELONY IN NEVADA. Carson, Nev., Feb. 19, 1896.

The Journal, New York: The feeling of our people is against brutal prize fighting. The laws of this State make prize fighting a felony and it should be perpetually prohibited throughout the United States. It is hoped the El Paso fight will be prevented.

REINHOLD SADLER, Acting Governor.

SAYS THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19, 1896.

W. R. Hearst, Editor Journal, New York: I am heartily in sympathy with

any movement to prevent brutal prize fighting. Laws of this State are prohibitory. I think they should be duplicated in every State and Territory in the Union.

VIRGINIA WILL MAKE THEM FELONIES. Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.

Journal, New York: Prize fights are brutal, unmanly and degrading. Public sentiment condemns them. The present Legislature of Virginia will make prize fights or glove contests a felony. The United States and every State should do likewise. Such exhibitions are a disgrace to our civilization.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL, Governor.

The fight at El Paso should not be permitted.

ELIAS CARR, Governor.

DENOUNCED BY PULPIT. The Clergymen of This and Other Cities Unite in Crying Out Against Prize Fighting.

SHOULD NOT PUBLIC SENTIMENT STAMP OUT PRIZE FIGHTING FOREVER IN THE UNITED STATES? This question was asked of leading clergymen in New York and other important cities yesterday. The clergymen replied as follows:

Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church: "Prize fighting is in my judgment simply a survival of animalism. It has no redeeming features and the sooner it is suppressed in compliance with

the feeling of the American people is strongly against prize fights, and they should be prohibited everywhere. Let us hope the El Paso fiasco will be the last fight attempted on American soil.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.

subsequent ones. Such affairs menace public decency."

Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity: "If the laws are adhered to, the authorities cannot help but prevent them, and it is encouraging to see men as executives of States who have the moral courage to stop any and all exhibitions. They tend to lower the standard of morals."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cutbert Hall, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn: "Prize fighting, from the character of the persons that engage in it and follow it, has become lowest of all the so-called sports, and were there no other arguments against it than its associations, it should be utterly and uncompromisingly suppressed."

Rev. William F. Anderson, of the Washington Square Methodist Church: "This so-called sport is nothing more than a brutal gambling scheme. It has a bad moral effect on the whole community, and keeps in influence a set of men who, in one sense, are criminals, and in another are but a little better than animals. Such exhibitions of brutality should not be permitted."

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19.—The sentiment of the clergy of Boston on the prize-fight question is unanimous. The Republican party in its last State platform pronounced against

pugilism, and the ministers without exception expressed their pleasure thereat. Within a month the action of the Board of Aldermen in throwing open the gates of Boston to sluggers from all the world has excited the ire of the reverend gentlemen again, and they are by no means backward in saying so.

This would appear to show conclusively that the sense of the law-making power of this country is against prize fighting. It

GOVERNOR MORRILL IS EMPHATIC. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.

W. R. Hearst, Journal, New York: Prize fighting is a relic of barbarism and ought to be prohibited in every State and Territory of the Union. It will not be allowed in this State.

E. N. MORRILL, Governor.

DR. COLLYER CONDEMNNS PUGILISM. I think the brutal work of prize fighting should be prevented by enactment in every State in the republic and by a severe penalty laid on the criminals in such a case. We cannot afford to permit such things to be done, and the sooner all the States are of this mind the better all round.

ROBERT COLLYER.

UNMITIGATED BLACKGUARDISM, SAYS RAINSFORD. Prize fighting is unmitigated blackguardism.

W. S. RAINSFORD.

sentiment, and public sentiment has been all too slow in asserting itself against that form of educated and scientific brutality known as the prize fight."

Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of Transfiguration: "My answer to this question is 'Yes.' In the first place, there should never have been a first prize fight, then there would never have to be a last one. Any man who has any respect for the law is emphatically opposed to the disgraceful exhibitions."

David J. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate (Marble) Reformed Church in America: "This fight should be prevented, and all

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—When asked if, in his opinion, prize fighting should be perpetually abolished, Bishop Cheney, of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, replied: "By all means. Treat it as you would burglary or any other kind of harmful conduct. Prize fighting is as degrading, brutal and mischievous as any form of vice or crime, even murder, and should be so considered and treated. Nothing good can come of its practice, everything evil does come of it. It embodies all that is brutal—even, as I said, murder. I don't know what means to adopt to effect the end, but that which will act the quickest and most effectually should be employed."

Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Centenary Baptist Church, after giving his unqualified approval of any method that would effectually stop prize fighting, said: "The desired object will be gained, I think, by a public demand. The press and

is to be regretted that a year and a half vote was not taken on the bill. This would have put every man on record, and would serve as a poll of the House and Senate to show public sentiment. Inquiry of the Speaker of the House elicits the facts that when the bill was passed by a viva voce vote nobody apparently expressed disapproval. Practically the bill had the unanimous approval of the House. In the Senate the action was not so clear. On the morning hour of the 5th of February without attracting any attention whatever. Not a Senator who could be seen this afternoon had opposed the bill, and while all assumed that it referred only to the territories, they admitted that the vote was a safe one by which to gauge the sentiment of Congress.

After again detailing the action of the prisoner immediately before and after the shooting the witness said that, in her opinion, his behavior was irrational, and that she was not at all surprised at his triumph. It was short lived, however, for Recorder Goff took the witness in hand and severely shook her testimony to the effect that there was anything irrational or more than mere excitement about the murderer's demeanor.

In reply to Assistant District Attorney Osborne Mrs. McKenna described the appearance of the prisoner before the crime. He was then clean-shaven except for a small brown mustache; his hair was black, all but about two inches at each side, and his appearance was much more youthful than it now is.

Charles J. Tillford, a baker, of No. 423 Eighth avenue, was next called to the stand. He told of Gregory's visiting him four or five weeks before the murder, and asking who was the landlord of the house, as his wife was being bothered on the top floor; that she was an immoral woman, and that he wanted her put out.

VALUABLE MR. TILLFORD. This was an amusing witness, and afforded a touch of comedy to relieve the strain of the tragic description that had preceded. He could not be kept within bounds, but talked as fast as he could, paying no attention to questions and answers.

At first Levy scored a brilliant success. The witness not only said Gregory's action was irrational, but he illustrated the "deser's" demeanor with expressive and colorful pantomime effects, certainly suggestive of insanity. Presently Assistant District Attorney Osborne confronted the witness with an affidavit sworn to by him in the attorney's office in which Mr. Tillford had said that the prisoner appeared perfectly sane, but excited.

The witness said that he had not been properly understood; that the words concerning excitement were only put in after he had insisted, and while he held that the affidavit was true, he said his testimony was that the prisoner appeared irrational was equally correct. After a rather severe handling by Recorder Goff the witness was permitted to retire with a half reluctant intimation that he might yet be made to understand the unpleasant consequences of perjury.

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When she reached the witness chair, into which she could barely climb without assistance, at a request from Recorder Goff, she was lifted over the railing to the bench, and then quietly questioned by him as to her knowledge of an oath. This done, she was lifted back, and sat in the chair.

The Recorder said she might take the oath, although yet scarcely the requisite age, she evidently knew something of its obligation and had certain supernatural fears regarding its breach. Jessie, from her elevated perch scanned the court in search of her father, and when she found him her eyes rested on him with love and commiseration all through the hearing. When he sobbed she began to cry also. There was none of the fear of his presence which had been exhibited in the older girl.

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Plans for the East River Bridge. Mayor Strong attended the meeting of the East River Bridge Commission yesterday afternoon, at which the questions of the approaches and connections with the elevated railroad system in this city were discussed. A communication was received from President O'Brien, of the Dock Department, giving the commission the privilege of building the bridge over the tracks and over between Grand and Delancey streets, whenever needed. The question as to the height of the bridge and various other details were discussed, and it was decided to hold a public hearing before army engineers at the Army Building, in Whitehall street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Romeo Fined \$5. Frederick C. Jacobus, who climbed up Max Seabold's grape arbor, at No. 1110 Pacific street, Brooklyn, early Sunday morning, and essayed his version of the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet, was fined \$5 by Justice Street yesterday. The charge of burglary was withdrawn and that of intoxication substituted.

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